

FEMALES COMMIT DIFFERENT TYPES OF CRIMES

<u>CRIME CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>% MALE</u>	<u>% FEMALE</u>
PROPERTY THEFT	24.7	19.2
ROBBERY-BURGLARY	7.3	3.8
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	8.7	9.6
MURDER-MANSLAUGHTER	4.5	13.0
WHITE COLLAR	3.6	14.7
AGGRAVATED SEX	3.8	.7
PERVERSIVE SEX	.3	-
DRUG ABUSE	8.6	13.0
ALCOHOL ABUSE	7.8	8.2
NONSUPPORT	5.2	1.0
MOTOR VEHICLE VIOLATIONS	12.7	4.1
MISCELLANEOUS (INCLUDING PROSTITUTION)	7.8	12.7

NOTE: MURDER-MANSLAUGHTER CRIMES ARE EXPLAINED BY THE HIGH RATE OF WOMEN WHO MURDER SPOUSES OR MATES.

The most significant differences between male and female inmates are in the murder-manslaughter and white collar crime classifications where the females showed considerably higher percentages than males. The males' percentages were significantly higher than females' in robbery-burglary, aggravated sex, nonsupport and motor vehicle violations.

The differences in types of crime seem to indicate that male and female prisoners are experiencing different types of problems in adjusting to society's expectations. In pursuing rehabilitative programs, those differences should be noted in order to deal with the unique problems faced by each sex.

The tabular data from the North Carolina Department of Correction implies that female correctional inmates were more deviant than male inmates in intelligence, educational achievement, family status, socio-economic status, compatibility of parent figures, mental health, compatibility of current marriage, employment record, drug use, greater incidence of crimes involving murder and manslaughter, white collar criminality, drug abuse and being under the influence of drugs at the time crimes were committed.

The males were more deviant than the females in occupational skill level, alcohol use, prior criminal record, recidivism involving robbery-burglary and property theft and being under the influence of alcohol at the time crimes were committed.